I also jotted down those cellular cryptogams occurring on the same wall which I could easily recognize :—

Brachythecium rutabulum
B. populeum
Eurhynchium myosuroides
Mnium hornum
Campylopus flexuosus
Polytrichum formosum
P. piliferum
Ptychomitrium polyphyllum
Hypnum purum
H. cupressiforme
Mollia brachydontia
Thuidium tamariscinum
Metzgeria furcata
Aneura sp.
Frullania Tamarisci
Parmelia perlata
Lecanora parella
Sticta fuliginosa
Cladonia sp.
Trentepohlia aurea

To account for the occurrence of such a mixture of xerophytes and hygrophytes, one has to take into consideration the constantly moist atmosphere with regard to the latter, and the constant drainage as regards the former. The mesophytes were also quite at home under the combined conditions. Rain falls on two hundred and forty days in the year, but the actual amount is not a very high one—from forty to fifty inches yearly.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF MYCETOZOA.

By G. Lister, F.L.S.

The two following species have lately been obtained from Scotland and Japan respectively. As the sporangia of both are minute and inconspicuous, it is not surprising that they should until recently have escaped observation.

Licea castanea, n. sp. Plasmodium? Sporangia scattered or collected in small groups, sessile, subglobose, or forming short, straight or curved plasmodiocarps, 0·3 to 0·7 mm. long by 0·2 to 0·25 mm. broad, dark chestnut-brown, smooth or wrinkled; sporangium-walls somewhat cartilaginous, pale purplish or nearly colourless, overlaid with a more or less continuous layer of minute bright brown granules, and at length dehiscing along definite lines to form plates or lobes whose margins are slightly thickened and minutely toothed. Capillitium none. Spores in mass pale olive, when magnified almost colourless, smooth, 8 to 10 μ diam.; spore-wall thinner on one side.

This species was discovered in November, 1910, by the Rev. W. Cran at Lesmoir, Aberdeenshire, where it occurred on moss growing on the bark of *Pyrus Aucuparia* and also on the bark itself. About twelve sporangia in all were obtained. In size they resemble the sporangia of *L. minima* Fr., but they are more elongated in shape; they differ also from that species in the very pale and smooth spores, and in the membrane of the sporangium-wall being nearly colourless and having superficial deposits of bright brown granules, 2 to 3 μ diam.; these granules are similar

to those incorporated in the walls of *Perichaena depressa* and *P. corticalis*. The deposits are either continuous over the whole surface of the sporangium-wall, or are divided into patches separated by spaces from granules.

Hemitrichia minor, n. sp. Plasmodium? Sporangia scattered, stalked or sessile, globose, 0·2 to 0·4 mm. diam., pale yellowish-buff, somewhat glossy; sporangium-wall membranous, pale yellow, minutely papillose or marked with delicate close-set curved lines of thickening, and having scanty superficial deposits of refuse matter. Stalk black, cylindrical, 0·1 to 0·2 mm. high, enclosing dark refuse-matter; in one case, two sporangia are mounted on a common stalk. Capillitium consisting of a loose network of flaccid yellow threads, 2·5 to 4 μ diam., with few or many often swollen free ends, and marked with three or four faint spiral bands; the threads not infrequently show bulbous expansions, and are either almost smooth, or studded with slender spines 1 to 4 μ long. Spores pale yellow, closely and minutely warted, 9 to 10 μ diam.

This minute species has been gathered on three occasions by Mr. Kumagusu Minakata, in the province of Kii, Japan, amongst moss on the bark of fallen branches. More material is needed before the position of *Hemitrichia minor* can be satisfactorily ascertained. It appears to be allied to *H. Karstenii* (Rost.) Lister, as suggested by Mr. Minakata; it differs in the sporangia being globose and often stalked, in the more delicate sporangium-walls, and in the more or less spinose capillitium. The last character varies in the different gatherings; in one specimen, which is perhaps not perfectly developed, the capillitium threads are almost smooth; in another they are marked with close-set warts and short spines, while in the third specimen the threads are studded with both short and long spines.

DOUBLE DAFFODILS.*

By Helen Saunders.

In the month of March in this year (1910) I bought a bunch of common daffodils or Lent-lilies, gathered in Chittlehampton parish, among which I found one that was double, but not of the ordinary form of *Telemonius plenus*, for it had none of the trumpet or tube-like shape but was nearly flat; the calyx or five outer segments of the perianth being of a pale yellow or primrose colour, the next row a deeper shade, but not so dark as the ordinary daffodil, and so on to the centre. I made inquiries respecting its habitat, and visited the locality with the person who had

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